Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I,} CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 11, 1841. {NUMBER 10.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other udicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified, that in obedience to the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, Polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday, the 13th of May next*, to elect a member for this District to the 27th Congress of the United States; when and where all qualified, are requested to attend and vote.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, April 7, 1841.

POETRY.

WHO ARE THE FREE?

BY JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE, ESQ.

We copy, says a late English paper, the following verses from "the Chaplet, a Poetical offering of the Lyceum's Bazar," Manchester. The piece is a worthy gift to the cause of popular education, by, we believe, an operative:

Who are the Free?
They who have scorned the tyrant and his rod,
And bow'd in worship unto none but God;
They who have made the conqueror's glory dim—
Unchain'd in soul, though manacled in limb—
Unwarp'd by prejudice—unawed by wrong;
Friends to the weak, and fearless of the strong;
They who could change not with the changing hour,
The self same men in peril and in power;
True to the law of right, as warmly prone
To grant another's as maintain their own;
Foes of oppression, whereso'er it be—
These are the proudly Free!

Who are the Great?
They who have boldly ventured to explore
Unsounded seas, and lands unknown before—
Soar'd on the wings of science, wide and far,
Measured the sun, and weigh'd each distant star—
Pierced the dark depths of ocean and of earth,
And brought uncounted wonders into birth—
Repell'd the pestilence, restrained the storm,
And given new beauty to the human form—
Waken'd the voice of reason, and unfurled
The page of truthful knowledge to the world:
They who have toil'd and studied for mankind—
Aroused the slumbering virtues of the mind—
Taught us a thousand blessings to create:—
These are the nobly Great!

Who are the wise?
They who have govern'd with a self control
Each will and baneful passion of the soul—
Curb'd the strong impulse of all fierce desires,
But kept alive affection's purer fires:
They who have passed the labyrinth of life,
Without one hour of weakness or of strife;
Prepared each change of fortune to endure;
Humble tho' rich, and dignified though poor—
Skill'd in the latent movements of the heart—
Learn'd in the lore which Nature can impart—
Teaching that sweet philosophy aloud,
Which sees the silver lining of the cloud,
Looking for good in all beneath the skies:
These are the truly wise!

Who are the Blest?
They who have kept their sympathies awake,
And scattered joy for more than custom's sake;
Steadfast and tender in the hour of need,
Gentle in thought—benevolent in deed;
Whose looks have power to make dissension cease—
Whose smiles are pleasant, and whose words are peace;
They who have lived as harmless as the dove,
Teachers of truth and ministers of love;
Love for all mortal power—all mental grace—
Love for the humblest of the human race—
Love for that tranquil joy that virtue brings—
Love for the Giver of all goodly things;
True followers of that soul-exalting plan,
Which Christ laid down to bless and govern man.
They who can calmly linger at the last,
Survey the future and recall the past;
And with that hope which triumphs over pain,
Feel well assured they have not lived in vain;
Then wait in peace their hour of final rest:
These are the only Blest!

MISCELLANY.

EARLY MARRIAGE.

The following is the opinion of Dr. Franklin, as expressed in a letter to his friend, John Alleyne:

"DEAR JACK: You desire, you say, my impartial thoughts on the subject of an early marriage, by way of answer to the numberless objections which have been made by numerous persons to your own. You may remember when you consulted me on the occasion, that I thought youth on both sides to be no objection. Indeed, from the marriages which have fallen under my observation, I am rather inclined to think that early ones stand the best chance for happiness. The tempers and habits of the young are not yet become so stiff and uncomplying as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence many occasions of disgust are removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family, yet the parents and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand, to afford their advice, which amply supplies that defect; and by early marriage youth is sooner formed to regular useful life; and possibly some of these accidents or connections that might have injured the constitution or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented.

Particular circumstances of particular persons may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favor, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often too, attended with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that the parents shall live to see their offspring educated. "Late children," says the Spanish Proverb, "are early orphans;" a melancholy reflection to those whose case it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of life; our children are therefore educated and settled in the world by noon; and thus our business being done, we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful labor to ourselves, such as our friend at present enjoys.

In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you most cordially upon it. You are now in the way of becoming a useful citizen, and you have escaped the unnatural state, of celibacy for life, the fate of many who never intended it, but who, having too long postponed the change of their condition, find at length that it is too late to think of it; and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value. An odd volume of a set of books, bears not the value of its proportion to the set. What think you of the odd half of a pair of scissors? it can't well cut any—it may possibly do to scrape a trencher.

Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should e'er this have presented them in person. I shall make small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with respect, it will procure respect to you, not from her only, but from all that observe it. Never use a slighting expression to her, even in jest; for slights in jest, after frequent bandyings, are apt to end in angry earnest. Be studious in your profession, and you will be learned. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healty. Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy. At least you will by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences. I pray God to bless you both! being ever your affectionate friend.—B. F.

GRATITUDE OF THE ELEPHANT.

Elephants not only obey the voice of their keepers in his presence, but some even in his absence will perform tasks which have been explained to them. 'I have seen two (says M. D'Osbonville) occupied in beating down a wall which their keepers destined them to do, and encouraged them by a promise of fruit and liquor. They combined their efforts, and doubling up their trunks, which were guarded from injury by leather, thrust them against the strongest part of the wall, and by reiterated shocks continued their efforts, carefully observing and following with their eyes the effect of the equilibrium; at last, when it was sufficiently loosened, making one violent push, they suddenly drew back together, that they might not be wounded, and the whole came tumbling to the ground.'

A soldier at Pondicherry was accustomed to give treats to an elephant every time he received his pay; and having one day become intoxicated, and being pursued by the guard, he took refuge under the elephant and there fell fast asleep. The guard in vain attempted to drag him from this assylum, as the animal defended him with its trunk. On awakening, however, the soldier became dreadfully alarmed at finding himself under such an enormous creature. The elephant perceiving his fears, immediately carressed him with his trunk.

The following instance of the sagacity of an elephant is related by Dr. Darwin, who had it from some gentlemen of unbounded veracity who had resided in our East India settlements. The elephants that are used to carry the baggage of the armies are put under the care of a native Hindostan; and while this person and his wife go into the woods to collect leaves and branches for the animal's food, they fix him to the ground by a length of chain, and frequently leave a child, yet unable to walk, under his protection, which the intelligent animal not only defends, but as it creeps about, when it arrives near the extremity of the chain, he wraps his trunk gently round and brings it again into the centre of the circle.

The elephant showed, by constant flagellation of his person, that he was much annoyed by his persecutors the musqitoes; and the keeper brought a little naked black thing, as round as a ball, a child, laid it down before the animal, with two words of Hindostinee, "Watch it," and then walked away into the town. The elephant immediately broke off the largest part of the bough, so as to make a smaller and more convenient whisk, and directed his whole attention to the child, gently fanning the little lump of Indian ink, and driving away every mosquito which came near it; this he continued for upwards of two hours, regardless of himself, until the keeper returned. It was really a beautiful sight, and causing much reflection. Here was a monster, whose bulk exceeded that of the infant by at least ten thousand times, acknowledging that the image of his Maker, even the lowest degree of perfection, was divine—silently proving the truth of the sacred announcement, that God had 'given to man dominion over the beasts of the field.'

A Good Toast.—Among the Toasts given at a recent Whig celebration at Ogdensburg, N. York, was the following:

"*Woman.*—A mother she cherishes and corrects us—a sister, she consults us, a sweetheart, she coquets and conquers us—a wife she comforts and confides in us—without her what would become of us?"

Become of us? *Some* of us, you mean. Man without a woman, is like a shell without the oyster, just like it. In our simple and humble opinion, more like *that* than any thing else. One good cart load of oyster shells, is worth more than any two old musty, crabbed, dried up old *bachelors*. Who decides against us? We appeal to all the sensible men, (that is all that are married,) and all the pretty women in the world.—*Pittsburg American.*

There! you may go up to the head! What do you know about the worth of old bachelors?—They have been the geatest benefactors of mankind. Aristotle, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Bacon, Locke, Newton; all were old bachelors. And were not these men worth "a cart load of oyster-shells?"—Petrarch was a bachelor, and Laura was an old maid. And don't you know, Mr. American, that the two best female writers in this country, are *old maids?* Washington Irving, is a bachelor; although he says,

——————he is proud,
"Aye, prouder than the proudest, when his arms
Around that form of loveliness are flung,
And when those melting eyes are on him hung,
And when those lips are moving in sweet tones,
That tell whate'er the words, that she owns
No other for her love."

Who buys sugar for the boys, and 'dols' for the little girls? Who take the children out riding and go with the young ladies to singing schools, sewing societies, and concerts! Old bachelors.—Out upon you!—*Cleveland Advertiser.*

Sam Slick says, if ever you want to read a man, do the simple, and he thinks he has a soft horn to deal with; and while he s'poses he is playin' you off, you are puttin' the leake into him without his seein' it. Now if you put on the knowin', it puts him on his guard directly, and he fights as shy as a coon. Talkin' cute looks knavish, but talkin' soft looks sappy. Nothing will make a feller bark up a wrong tree like that

Anecdote of Roger Sherman.—The following is related of Roger Minot Sherman:

The Rev. Mr. B., an exceedingly dull and prosy clergyman, was engaged by a neighboring congregation to preach for them; but they disliked him so much, that after the first Sunday, they locked the church doors, and had no services at all. The reverend gentleman, however, was not to be "done" in this manner. He remained in the town, and every Sunday, twice a day, presented himself at the church door in full cannonicals, and demanded admission. At the close of the term for which he was engaged, he employed Mr. Sherman to bring a suit against the parish for his salary. Thadeus Betts, the lawyer for the parish, when the case was brought on for trial, turned to Mr. Sherman and said—"Brother Sherman, is not this rather a singular principle—a man wishing to be paid for *not* preaching!" "Brother Betts," was the laconic reply, "if you had ever *heard my client*, you would not think so!"

A Good One.—A new appointed watchman of a bank, a few days ago, was accosted in the street with 'halloe Joe, has the bank been robbed lately?' The quick retort was, 'No!' it is not worth robbnig!'

"I wonder how they make lucifer matches," said a young married lady to her husband, with whom she was always quarrelling. "The process is very simple—I once made one," replied he. "How *did* you manage it?" The husband preferred to leave the reply to her imagination.

A Confession—A young convert in the country recently got up and was making a confession somewhat after this sort, viz: "I have been very wicked, indeed I have; I have cheated many persons, very many: but I will restore four fold;" when he was interrupted by an old lady thus:—"*Well I should think before you confess much, you'd better marry Nancy Stebbins, as you agreed to!*"

AGRICULTURE.

From the Cultivator.

EXPERIMENTS IN PRODUCING IMPROVED VARIETIES OF INDIAN CORN.

In the last number of the Cultivator (page 51) I observe the following remark by the conductor:—"The idea of improving our corn by artificial crossing, is novel, yet perfectly philosophical."

Some ten or twelve years since, I instituted a series of experiments in crossing different varieties of corn, and was perfectly successful. The variety of corn named in Dr. Brown's list (page 33 of the same number) "No. 16, Pennsylvania 8 rows, called Smith's early white," was the result of one of the experiments. It was produced by what we call the "*Tuscarora*, or New-York cheat," with the *Sioux*, (No. 9 of Dr. Brown's list.) From the parentage of this new variety, you would naturally expect a mulatto color; but I will explain why it is pure white, as I go along. I had two objects in view, the one to get the large white grains of the Tuscarora on the small cob of the Sioux; and the other to produce a variety earlier than either, if possible. To accomplish my object, I planted a piece of ground, say the eighth of an acre, with both varieties, one in each alternate hill; but as the Tuscarora was known to me to be from 15 to 20 days later than the Sioux, I planted the latter 15 days after the former was planted. Now, the process of crossing is performed in the following manner. The variety that has the cob that I wish to retain, is used as the female, and as the tassels (male flowers) appear, they are carefully cut off and suppressed; the variety whose grain I wish to get, is used as the male, and its tassels are allowed to grow. It is unnecessary to interfere with the female flowers (the silk.) The ears of corn produced by the Sioux hills had the form and size of cob of the Sioux, but the grain was a beautiful sulphur color, and of the form of the Tuscarora, though smaller. This corn I planted next year and the result was a beautiful variegation of the grains, of pure yellow and pure white, though all the grains were alike as to size and shape. The cream color had evidently returned to its original elements. I then carefully selected the white grains, and planted them the third year, and the result was the establishment of the variety called "Smith's early white." (I do not understand how or whence Dr. Brown obtained the name of *Pennsylvania* 8 rows.)

My experiments established the fact, satisfactorily to my mind, that you can place the grains of any variety of corn upon the cob of any other variety, by the process detailed above; and that there is no object more worthy the attention of farmers than improvements of this kind. You have only to regulate the time of planting each variety, to correspond with the time of flowering. I ought to observe, that if you do not destroy the tassels of the variety that has the objectionable grain, the crossing will not be so perfect, because the impregnation will be from two males instead of one, and consequently the grains produced will be various. The crossing is equally important in producing the large late kinds small and early. You can get the tall Virginia corn (that is the grain of it) upon the early dwarf stalks. Indeed, you may vary it almost at pleasure. As you will perceive above, it requires three years to accomplish the object perfectly. The first year effects the crossing; the second year, certain characteristics return to their original elements, such as the color, and somewhat of the flinty quality; the third year the new variety is produced perfect; and will remain so, so long as it is kept distinct from other varieties.

Another experiment was combined by me with the above, viz: The first matured ears of good form and size were always selected for seed. By this process I was able in five years to make my new variety from 15 to 20 days earlier than the Sioux or any other variety. I had green corn on my table for some years, two weeks earlier than the hotels who obtained early corn from Norfolk. I beg to observe that the Smith's early white has but eight rows and the Sioux (the female parent) twelve; now to account for this. After I had produced the variety, I was still desirous of putting it upon a smaller cob: hence I planted it with the sugar corn, using the latter as the female. The result was the eight rows. I also once took a notion to give it a red cob, and had no difficulty in doing so, by using the red cob sugar corn as the female, but I recrossed and got rid of the red cob again, because it stained the lips and fingers while eating it.

Excuse this from an old admire.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

GOOD CULTURE *the* MOST PROFITABLE.

Land that is worth cultivating at all, is worth cultivating well. If, therefore, an individual finds himself in the possession of a farm which will not reimburse the expense of good husbandry, he had better abandon it at once, for all experience teaches, that no man can afford to be a farmer under a system of bad husbandry. The earth was not made for thriftless, inefficient, or unskillful cultivation, nor will it yield to such its full increase.

No farmer should feel that he discharges his whole duty, unless the effect of his cultivation is to make his farm better every year. He may be sure that it is capable of an indefinite improvement, and his constant aim should be, increase and multiply its resources and productive power. The question should not be, whether fifty or an hundred dollars, judiciously expended in labor or otherwise, will add so much to the saleable value of his estate, but whether he can receive it back again with good interest. His mode of cultivation should not be based on any idea of the present or prospective value of his farm in the market, but on that of a permanent and continued possession from generation to generation; and that if he does not reap all the benefits himself, he is laying up a certain treasure for his descendants.—*New England Farmer.*

From the Winyaw Observer.

MR. EDITOR: I send you the following, which will no doubt be of considerable interest to all farmers. In the spring of 1825, Mr. —— of —— District in this State, was very much pestered with rats.—They collected in such numbers about his barn and stables, as to give, at a distance, the sound of a parcel of pigs in the shocks, &c. They destroyed nearly twenty bushels of corn and peas before any stratagem could be fallen upon to destroy them: at length he was told by a friend the Jasmine blossom would effectually take them all away. Accordingly a large quantity of vines and blossoms were procured and thrown in the corn house, stables, &c., and in less than two weeks there was not a rat or mouse to be heard on the place. These blossoms have quite a pleasant and agreeable smell, but are very poisonous. This is fact, for it came under the observation of

OBSERVER.

From the Providence Republican Herald.

GO TO WORK THE RIGHT WAY.

ADDRESSED TO FARMERS.

I am sorry there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend upon it, you do not "*work it right*," or you would make your farms just twice as valuable as they now are.—Many of you *farm too much*. You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres WELL, than forty by halves. The last season I made my grounds produce one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is this not much better than a common crop of thirty or forty bushels! You will certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My land being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kind of vermin, being an excellent strong manure, and ploughed and harrowed the ground over and over until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with long manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had been previously soaked in warm water,) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about a week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it with the plough and hoe, every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by frost, grub or birds. My other things I manured and equally well, and I have been amply paid for my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors, and did it in much less time. I mean, I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between three and four o'clock in the morning, then if the day be sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and rest, I then feel refreshed and able to work till quite dark. This I call "*working it right*," whereas, should I lay in bed until the sun be up and shame me, haunt the tavern at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing by halves, I surely should not "*work it right*" nor get half a crop

I shall now conclude by giving you, for further considerations, a few excellent observations, from a wiser head, perhaps than my own, and hope that every brother farmer will do likewise.

"I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers *do not work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their manure during a winter's day, I say that man *does not work it right*. Ten loads of good manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice; and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

"So, when I see cattle late in the fall and early in the spring, rambling in a meadow or mowing field, pounding the soil and breaking up the grass roots, I say to myself, this man *does not work it right*.

"So, when I see a barn-yard with a drain to it, I say this man *does not work it right*, for how easy it is to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle to receive the moisture and all the wash of the sides which will thus be kept dry for the cattle. The wash and moisture of the yard mixed with any kind of earth, or putrid straw, is excellent manure, yet how much do not our farmers lose by neglecting these things, in fact *they do not work it right*.

"When I see a farmer often going to a retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, or lounging about a tavern or wrangling about politics, or quarrelling with and defaming his neighbors' good name, I am certain such a man *does not work it right*."

AN OLD FARMER.

Politics of the Day.

EXTRACT

From the speech of Mr. CALHOUN of South Carolina, on the bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands. In Senate, January, 1841.

"The residue of the public lands, including Florida and all the region beyond the Mississippi, extending to the Pacific Ocean, and constituting by far the greater part, stands on a different footing. They were purchased out of the common fund of the Union, collected by taxes, and belong, beyond all question, to the People of the United States in their federal and aggregate capacity. This has not been, and cannot be denied; and yet it is proposed to distribute the common fund derived from the sales of these, as well as from the ceded lands, in direct violation of the admitted principle that the agent or trustee of a common concern has no right, without express authority, to apply the joint funds in the separate use and benefit of its individual members.

But setting aside the constitutional objection, as conclusive as it is. I ask what consideration of expediency—what urgent necessity—is there for the adoption, at this time, of a measure so extraordinary as a surrender to the States, for their individual use, of the important portion of the revenue derived from the public domain, which, it is probable, will not fall short, on an average of the next ten years, of five millions of dollars? Is the Treasury now burthened with a surplus, far beyond the wants of the Government, for which all are anxious to devise some measure of relief, as was the case when the Senator introduced and passed his scheme of distribution formerly? On the contrary, is it not in the very opposite condition—one of exhaustion, with a deficit, according to the statement of the Senator, and those who act with him, of many millions of dollars? And is not the revenue still declining, so that in a short time the present deficit will be doubled? To take a broader view I would ask, is the condition of the country less unfavorable to the adoption of the measure than the state of the Treasury? Is there an individual capable of taking a comprehensive view of our foreign relations at this moment, who does not see the imperious necessity of applying every dollar that can be spared to guard against coming dangers, more especially on that element where a revolution so extraordinary is going on, by the all-powerful agency of steam, both as to the means of attack and defence.

If, then, the state of the Treasury and the condition of the country so urgently demand the retention of this important branch of revenue, for the common use and objects for which the Government was created, what possible motives can impel those who are shortly to be charged with its administration, to bring forward, at such a period, the extraordinary proposition to take from the necessities of the Treasury and the country so large a sum, to be distributed among the States for their separate and individual use? To this question but one answer has been or can be given—that many of the States want the money. They have contracted debts for their own individual and local purposes, beyond their ordinary means and which the dominant party in those States are unwilling to meet by raising taxes on their own people, for fear of being turned out of power. The result has been a loss of credit, followed by a depreciation of their bonds, held by rich capitalists at home and abroad. The immediate object of this scheme is to raise the credit of the indebted States by distributing the revenue from the lands: that is, to surrender about one-fourth of the permanent revenue of the Union, and that the most certain, to enhance the value of the State Bonds, now greatly depressed, because some of the indebted States do not choose to raise, by taxes on their own people, the means of paying their own debts. To have a true conception of the whole case, it must be borne in mind that these bonds were taken by the capitalists on this and the other side of the Atlantic on speculation, in the regular course of business, as a profitable investiture, and, many of them at great depreciation: and that the demand on the common Treasury is substantially to make good, not only thir own losses, but to enable them to reach their anticipated profits. Such is the object.

We are thus brought to the question, in what manner is this deficit of at least five millions to be supplied? By taxes—additional taxes on the commerce of the country, preparing the way for still higher by combining the indebted States with the tariff interest, to impose heavier burdens on that important but oppressed branch of industry. Wines and silks are to be selected, under the plea of taxing luxury; and much manœuvring has been resorted to in order to enlist the tobacco interest in favor of the tax, with, I fear too much success. They are, I admit, fair objects of taxation, and ought to bear their due proportion of the public burden. I am prepared to act on that opinion when the tariff comes up for revision, as it must, at the next session. I go farther: Fix the amount which the just and necessary wants of the Government may require, including the revenue from the lands, and I will cheerfully agree to lay as much on luxuries as gentlemen will agree to reduce on necessaries. It is my favorite system, and I am prepared to go as far as any one in that direction. But I shall not agree to impose a cent on luxuries or necessaries, on the rich or poor, to pay the debts for which this Government is in no way responsible, and which we cannot pay without a palpable violation of the Constitution, and gross unjustice to the great body of the community. I was struck with the fact, that, while the Senator [Mr. WEBSTER] held out at one moment that the duties on wines and silks would fall on the consumers, and, by consequence, on the rich, in the very next he informed us that they would not rise in price in consequence of duties, and, of course, they would entirely escape from them. To prove that they would not increase in price in consequence of the duties, he assumed, as a principle, that where one country is the principal producer of certain articles, as France was of wine and silks, and another a principal consumer of them, as the United States were, a duty imposed on them by the latter would have the effect, not of raising the price in the country where it was laid, but to reduce it in France, and not to raise it in the United States.

Now, I put it to the Senator, whether the loss, taking his own conclusion, could fall on the French producers of wines and silks, without, in its reaction, falling also on the American producers of the products given in exchange for them—that is, the growers of tobacco, rice, and cotton, which furnish almost exclusively the means of payment? Is it not clear, if they cannot sell as high or as much to us, in consequence of the duties, that we in turn cannot sell as high or as much to them in consequence of the fall of price on their products? Their loss must be followed by ours; and it follows, according to the Senator's own reasoning, that the five millions, which is proposed to be raised by duties, to make good the deficit caused by the distribution, would be filched from the pockets of the honest and industrious producers of our great staples, and not, as alleged by the Senator, from the wealthy consumers of wines and silks. It is out of their hard earnings that the means must be raised to enhance the value of the bonds of the States in the hands of foreign capitalists. The Senator must surely hold in low estimation the intelligence and spirit of the Southern planter, in supporting such a proposition.

But I take still stronger grounds. The necessary effect of all duties is to diminish the imports; and the consequence of diminishing the imports is to diminish, in the same proportion, the exports. Imports and exports are dependent each on the other. If there can be no imports, there can be no exports; and if there be no exports, there can be no imports. The exports pay for the imports, and the imports for the exports—the one always implies the other. So, if the imports are limited in amount, the exports must be limited, when fairly estimated to the same amount, and *vice versa*. But the effects of all duties, whether they fall on the consumers of the articles on which they are laid, or on the producers, must be to diminish the amount of the imports, and, by consequence, of the exports. In a word, duties on imports affect the amount of the exports to the same extent that they do the imports; and it would have just the same effect in the end, whether the deficit of five millions which would be caused by the distribution, be raised by a duty on tobacco, rice, and cotton, or on the wines and silks for which they might be exchanged. The loss would fall, in either case, on the same interest, and to the same amount, and those immediately connected with it.

But I rise to higher grounds. As bad as the scheme is in a financial view, it is far worse in a political. The most deadly enemy of our system could not, in my opinion, propose a measure better calculated to subvert the Constitution and the Government. It would necessarily place the State Governments in direct antagonist relations with this on all questions except that of collecting and distributing the revenue, which would end in defeating all the objects for which it was instituted, and reduce it ultimately to the odious capacity of a mere tax collector for the State Governments. In this there can be no mistake.

The money to be distributed would go, not to the people of the States individually, but to the Legislatures; or to be more specific, to the majority, or rather to the dominant portion of the majority, which for the time might have the control. They, and their friends and supporters, would profit by the scheme. The money distributed would be applied in the most effective way to secure their ascendency, and to give them the lion's share of the profit. The dominant party, in the States, would thus be enlisted to continue and enlarge the distribution; and when it is added, that the sums expended in the States would embrace powerful local interests, which would be seen and felt in its effects by large portions of the people, while the expenditures of the Government would be on objects of a general character, connected, for the most part, with the defence of the country against foreign danger, which would be little felt or regarded by the great body of the community, except in war, or on the eve of hostilities, I hazard nothing in asserting, that the interests in favor of distributing the revenue would overpower that of expenditures by the General Government, even on the most necessary objects; the consequence of which would be such as has been stated. Be assured, that the system, once fairly commenced, would go on and enlarge itself, till every branch of the revenue would be absorbed, when the Government, divested of all its constitutional functions, would expire, under universal scorn and contempt. Such must be the end of this most dangerous and unconstitutional measure should it ever be adopted.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

THE POWER OF MONOPOLY.

One of the most remarkable of Mr. Biddle's letters, is the cold hardihood with which he declares, that if he had continued President of the Bank, he would have dictated the law to the Legislature and the people of Pennsylvania—that he would have compelled them, by the monied power which he swayed, to make, not such laws as they wished, but such as he wished. He would have said to them, You must make the laws thus, and so, or you shall have no money to carry on the public concerns.

Here is an avowal of the existence of that immense power in a great monied institution, possessed of exclusive privileges, which has always been urged by those anxious for the preservation of liberty, as a reason why such overwhelming and unrivalled institutions should not be created.

There can be little doubt that this power has been exerted to control, more or less, the politics and the legislation of the nation and of this State, during a number of years past. There can be no reasonable doubt that with such an institution, this power always will be exerted, soon or late, under one set of directors or another, unless it be guarded against by provisions entirely different and more effective than have hitherto been proposed by the friends of such institutions; and not only that it will be so used, in reference to politics, but also in relation to the money market, the exchanges, and the currency of the country, and with an express view to put money in the pockets of those controlling the institution, having large loans from it, and being able to profit by making money scarce or plenty, or by raising or depreciating at pleasure, the rates of domestic and foreign exchange. Mr. Biddle himself ascribes to the Bank this latter power, when he alledges that he greatly affected the price of cotton by the management of the Bank, and that he would have produced a great difference in monetary affairs, if he had continued to control it. And there are few intelligent merchants or bankers, who do not now perceive that our monetary vicissitudes, from 1834 to this time, have been almost exclusively produced by this Bank's changeable and extravagant policy.

That the political power of the Bank has been actively exerted, is clearly demonstrable. The enormous loans to newspaper editors, who could not have borrowed one-tenth of the amount any where else, on the same security, are well known. It is further known to many, that of all the committees ever appointed by Congress or by the State Legislature, to investigate the condition and transactions of this Bank, a large portion, if not a majority of the members became, either shortly before or shortly after palliatory reports, great borrowers from the institution. The rule permitting the exchange committee to make loans without reporting to the directors, which has proved the source of the greatest disasters to the Bank, originated with a view to conceal these corrupting practices. There are more than six hundred thousand dollars missing, which Mr. Biddle will not account for; but his friends, in private conversation, endeavor to excuse him. And what is the excuse which they deem the best or the truest? It is this, that this enormous sum was expended in BRIBERY and CORRUPTION! It is, that it was *paid to buy votes and support*, for the re-charter, or for other things which the President of the Bank desired. It is probable that one portion was employed to buy the charter, and another portion to control elections, both before and since the re-charter.

Will not these facts lead the people to the conclusion, that some general laws for the establishment and regulation of such institutions should be provided, affording equal rights, privileges and opportunities to all, and taking away the temptation, and in some measure the opportunity for bribery and corruption?

Had we possessed such laws before the re-charter of the Bank, its capital could have been, in all probability, placed in several institutions, instead of a single one. A wholesome competition would have existed. The merchants and the manufacturers, instead of the brokers and speculators, would have been accommodated; and the whole nation would have escaped the great monetary convulsions which it has suffered.

Washington Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1841.

Of the movements of the new Administration, the little that has transpired, shows it to be actively engaged in preparing for the coming conflict. The Secretary of the Treasury is making his arrangements to establish at the next session of Congress, what the Federal party so signally failed in doing at the last—that the nation is deeply involved in debt; and also to demonstrate the impracticability of the Independent Treasury. This is all important, not only to justify the call of the special session, and the trouble and expense to the States and the Union consequent thereon, but as a basis for legislative action—the contracting a permanent National Debt—the increase of taxes—the repeal of the Independent Treasury law, and the establishment of a National Bank, which, under the plea of necessity, are to be hurried through Congress for the purpose of rivetting the Federal yoke upon the necks of the people of this country.

The revelations lately made of the disreputable course pursued by the Cabinet in regard to removals from office, have excited much attention. The deep and generous sympathy which pervaded the nation upon the melancholy event of the President's death, was seized upon and used as a shield against the odium of their proscriptive acts. No matter how revolting the outrage upon the public sense of propriety—no matter how glaring the contrast between former professions and present practice, was the removal of faithful and competent public officers, to provide places for mere brawling partisans, as a reward for past services, and an incentive to future efforts—it was imagined that the declaration "It was decided upon by the late President," would be a sufficient justification of the act. The curses of the proscribed and their destitute families would cling to the memory of the dead, as the author of their misery, while the gratitude of the rewarded would enure to those who had conferred the benefit. This artful and unprincipled scheme was exposed; the fortress within which they imagined themselves so securely intrenched, was stormed, and its guns turned against them. It has been established by unimpeachable witnesses, that President Harrison wished to practice in his Administration the doctrines avowed by his party on the subject of removals from office, during the Presidential canvass, and that his deathbead was embittered by the recollection of his fruitless efforts to resist the ovewhelming influence which was brought to bear in favor of proscription. These disclosures, while they have shocked the conscientious of all parties, have but enraged the unscrupulous office seekers, whose every idea of Whig principles concentrates in the "loaves and fishes,' and whose mode of carrying them out is by the ejection of incumbents of office. The hopes that were indulged by many of the trembling Clerks, that the work of proscription would be stayed, at least so far as regards the minor officers attached to the Departments, are doomed, I fear, to a bitter disappointment. Daniel Webster is the ruling spirit of the Administration, and his views and feelings on this subject were indicated in a remark made to one of his friends in the early part of last December, in reference to the result of the elections, and the defeat of the Democracy. "We have them down," said Mr. W., "and our policy is to crush them." And this will be done, and done remorselessly, until not a Democrat is left in office as "a monument of the liberality of a Whig Administration." Senator Preston will, at the coming Session, have abundant opportunity of illustrating his faith by his works. "I shall resist and denounce all giving of office for mere political opinion," said Senator P. "This system of proscription is itself to be proscribed. I stand on that ground; and so help me God, I will, so far as I am concerned, act upon it." We shall see.

You will perceive by the public prints, that while Mr. Clay is paving the way to render himself acceptable to the Fanatics of the North, by the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, Mr. Webster is endeavoring to remove the taint of "moral treason" justly attached to his course during the last war with Great Britain. In my humble opinion, the people in 1844 will convince these gentlemen that this is all, "Love's labor lost."

From the Albany Argus and Rough-Hewer.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. STATES.

We are indebted to our correspondents of the Boston Traveller for London and Liverpool papers of the 3d inst., the latest received by the Columbia. The general tone of the English journals in relation to this country, and the affair of McLeod particularly, is far less belligerent than at the previous dates. Having waxed exceedingly wroth under the first aspects of that affair, and valiant to boot, the feeling has subsided the more suddenly into a calmer and more considerate mood. Such statements as we subjoin may have contributed to produce this change of tone.

The first is from the Liverpool Mail, which claims the "assurance of the new President and the American Cabinet" to an extent not dreamed of by the American People. If this version of the "assurances" be correct, it will surprise no one that an English paper should fall into the notion that "to fire a musket at an American citizen" with impunity, was indispensable to a comfortable residence "on a disturbed frontier," and that to invade our territory and massacre our citizens, were acts for which the violated territory and its government were bound to furnish reparation for the past and indemnity for the future!

"We understand that government have received despatches from Mr. Fox, the British minister resident at Washington, intimating that his demand for the release of Mr. McLeod has been received in a most conciliatory spirit by the new President and the American Cabinet, and that *the strongest assurances have been given him that the unfortunate and much injured gentleman will be safely restored to his friends, and ample compensation made him for the insult he has sustained, and the sufferings he has endured.*

"All this is satisfactory enough, as far as Mr. McLeod is concerned, but what reparation is to be made to England for the *past*, and what indemnity given for the *future*, is a matter deeply affecting the honor of this country and the laws of civilized nations. We cannot see how the release of Mr. McLeod alters the complex nature of the question at issue. If the State of New York is permitted to claim the right of arresting, imprisoning, and trying for his life, every Canadian subject of her Majesty who, in the discharge of his duty, may fire a musket at an American citizen acting piratically, or assisting pirates on the lines, no man's life or liberty would be safe for a moment upon a disturbed frontier. After all, we are only at the beginning of this business."

The London Spectator, one of the ablest and most candid of the English publications, holds the following language:

"It is in its negative character that the fresh intelligence from the United States is most remarkable and most satisfactory: no new symptom of hostility has appeared; the hostile tone of the legislature and the press is not supported: a very summary termination to the negotiations, which it was said the British minister had been instructed to make, has not been made; Mr. McLeod is not to be tried at Lockport, the scene of the first outrages upon him; and a rumor obtains, that when his trial comes on, the plea that England is answerable for the act with which he is charged will not be resisted. At an interchange of courtesies with the diplomatic body in Washington, the new President expressed a confident hope that friendly relations with the European Powers, whom those gentlemen represented, would not be broken for ages.

"Upon the whole, the aspect of affairs is strongly inclined towards a more peaceful and speedy conclusion of the immediate dispute than at first appeared possible. Brother Jonathan's excitable temper has subsided to a calm; and his vigorous understanding, backed by sense of his own interests, and probably by a more generous sense of the sin-dislike to war, on its own account, which this country has evinced, will help a right settlement of the matter. Mr. McLeod seems safe; and a cloud of bloodshed, bankruptcy, and ruin, which hung over the inhabitants of both countries, passed by without a storm."

AN INDEPENDENT FREEMAN.

The letter below, from one public servant to another, is in the true spirit of American freedom, and speaks for our institutions, in uttering the independent feelings of one having trust under them. President TYLER will, at some time, be willing to exchange the edict of his Inaugural for his correspondent's brief comment upon it.—[Globe.

CHILLICOTHE, April 16, 1841.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to call your attention to those passages of your proclamation which treat of office holders. With great respect for your high character and station, I protest against the infringement of my rights and liberties, which the course marked out for yourself will undoubtedly affect. I protest against the passage of any law by Congress which you may hereafter recommend, which shall tend to restrict the freedom and equality of the citizens of the United States, whether they be office holders or private men. The Constitution declares that there shall be no privileged, and, by just inference, no half enslaved class, in this yet free country. I believe that neither yourself or any minor officer of the Government, can more ardently wish to preserve our elections pure and uncorrupt than I do. Nevertheless, I assert that it is my right, not my privilege, to support or oppose each and every act of an Administration which I may deem unjust, illegal, or dishonorable. I also protest against one American citizen saying to another, "Your freedom of opinion will be *tolerated*," and I grant you "the right of suffrage," but you shall not speak or write for or against this Administration. In short, thus far and no farther, shalt thou go. This is language which belongs to God alone. What, sir! am I less a freeman than the Secretary of State? Am I not authorized by the laws and Constitution of my country to declare in words, or publish in any other manner, that such a measure would be injurious or beneficial to my beloved country? If such be the case, we may indeed expect to see "an army of office holders of most crouching servillity." When I accepted the unasked for appointment which I now hold, I was under the impression that if I discharged the duties of it faithfully and honestly, I would be doing all that my commission did or could require of me. This is all that it does or can require. Beyond this, my time, my tongue, my thoughts, and my honor, thank God and our glorious Constitution, are in my own keeping, and subject to no power but that of the Most High.

With my sincerest wishes for the success of all your measures which shall be for the honor and prosperity of our much-loved country, I am, respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

W. MARSHALL ANDERSON,
Surveyor General of the Va. Mil. District in the State of Ohio.

To JOHN TYLER, President United States.

Small Business.—The Boston Times says, "A widow named Riley, who has kept the Light House at North Point, Baltimore, has been removed, and another appointed in her place. Her sons, young men, have managed the light house for her since the death of her husband. We cannot conceive the cause of this removal, as we never heard a word of complaint against her while residing in Baltimore.—She has a large and young family to support. Personally we know that she is a fine woman."

THE OFFICE SEEKER.

The following extract from a humorous story entitled "the Politician," written by Paulding, is forcibly brought to mind by the unprecedented rage for office that now prevades all parts of the country. It represents a conversation between a member of the Cabinet and a hanger on for office.

The Secretary was called from his bed one cold winter morning, to attend to business of the "utmost consequence." He found a queer, long-sided man, at least six feet high, with a little apple head, a long queu, and a face critically round, as rosy as a ripe cherry; and the following conversation ensued:

"Well, my friend, what situation do you wish?"

"Who-y-y, I'm not very particular: but some how or other, I think I should like to be a Minister. I don't mean of the Gospel; but one of them ministers to foreign parts."

"I'm very sorry, very sorry, indeed; there is no vacancy just now. Would not something else suit you?"

"Why-y-y, (answered the apple-headed man,) "I wouldn't much care if I took a situation in one of the Departments. I wouldn't much mind being a Comptroller, Auditor, or some such thing."

"My dear sir, I'm sorry, very sorry, very sorry indeed, but it happens unfortunately, that all these situations are at present filled. Would not you take something else?" My friend stroked his chin, and seemed struggling to bring down the soarings of his high ambition to the present crisis. At last he answered:

"Why-y-y, ye-s-s; I don't care if I get a good Collectorship, or Inspectorship, or Surveyorship, or Navy Agency, or any thing of that sort."

"Really, my good sir," (said the Secretary,) "I regret exceedingly, that not only all these places, but every other place of consequence in the Government, is at present occupied. Pray, sir, think of something else."

He then, after some hesitation, asked for a clerkship; and finally the place of messenger to one of the public offices. Finding no vacancy here, he seemed in vast perplexity, and looked all around the room, fixing his eye at length on me, and measuring my height from head to foot. At last, putting on one of the drollest looks that ever adorned the face of man, he said:

"Mister, you and I seem to be built alike, *haven't you some* OLD CLOTHES *you could spare?*"

Marine Intelligence.—The ship "Liberty" of log cabin parade memory, took a dry land sail from this city yesterday on its way to Surry county—Surry being the county which exhibited the greatest Federal increase at the last election, and the most prominent of all the "whig" counties in betraying the rights and interests of the South. We were not present when she took her departure, but it must have been the most splendid land-tarrapin scratch on record. We must certainly endeavor to get all the particulars for the edification of our readears, who will be anxious to know how she was propelled, in the present dearth of "hard cider" steam. Perhaps the dulcet and so forth strains of the vocal and instrumental music of the last campaign, still float upon the lower regions of the atmosphere, and so she swam away upon them. Why should she not? Would there be any thing surprising to the gulls if she did?—Certainly not. They will not be fooled out of the enjoyment of a good story, for want of gullibility. Besides, was not the music of the whiggery, the celebrated "toote te, toote te too, tippe ca, tippe canoe" equal to any efforts of ancient days by Orpheus, Timotheus, St. Cecelia, and the like? On one occasion the trees decended from Mount Pelion to shake hands with Argo, through the power of music; and on another the Devil himself was charmed by the musical efforts of Orpheus! And we would just ask, for information, if a coon-skin, hard cider steam ship—a land-tarrapin of the whiggery, is harder to move than the Devil is? Justice forbids the entertainment of an idea which conveys such an undervaluement of the musical sympathies of "whig" land-tarrapins.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Mitchell the Forger.—We have been favored with the annexed letter, received this morning by a friend in Wall Street:

MONTREAL, April 21, 1841.

Charles F. Mitchell, the person who committed the forgeries in your city and Philadelphia is now in this city. He arrived on the 9th inst. bearing the name of Goodwin, and passes his time in gambling and houses of ill-fame. He was arrested a few days since and taken before the police, but succeeded by feeing lawyers in getting clear. His trunk however was searched, and about $4,000 was found in it, mostly notes of the Girard Bank. He is spending it very freely. A stranger called at my office this morning with $150, which he had received from Goodwin, who he said had lost it in gambling.

It struck me that this Goodwin might be Mitchell, and I said so to the stranger, who told me that he had been introduced to Mitchell in New York about three years ago, and had afterwards seen him at Buffalo, and had no doubt that this Goodwin was the same man. When he first met him in Montreal he told him that he thought he had seen him before, but Goodwin (or Mitchell) denied all acquaintance with him. When I mentioned Mitchell's name my informant distinctly recollected that this was the same person. I learn, moreover, that he told his lawyer he was a member of Congress, and at the police office confessed that his name was Mitchell.

I have spent the whole day in trying to have him arrested, but without success. Our authorities say "The United States refuse to give up persons who have commited the most heinous crimes in this country, (alluding to Holmes the murderer,) and why should we trouble ourselves about this man? He is spending his money very freely, which will do us some good."

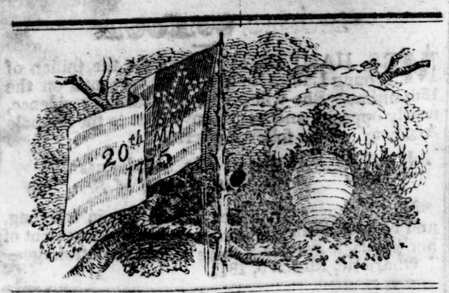
The money that he obtained by his forgeries might be recovered from him by proving the debt. He might be arrested on a civil process, if authority were given some one here to proceed against him.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A Precious Family.—At a sitting of the Special Sessions yesterday, Margaret Mack and Anna Mack, mother and daughter, were tried for stealing carrings, dress, quilt, red crape shawl, &c., from Mrs. Ellen McGrath, found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for ninety days each. The husband and father, and one daughter of this family are now in the state prison, a son in the Penitentiary, another son in prison for felony, awaiting his trial, and now the wife and another daughter are sent to the Penitentiary, leaving only one child, a little girl of 7 to 8 years old, out of prison.—*New York Sun.*

"My dear, you are not the woman I *took* you to be."

"But, my dear, you *are* the man I *took you* to be. Go, sir, and rock that child this minute, or I'll ——.

We should like to know if *that* woman don't "wear the br——s!"



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, May 11, 1841.

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:

GREEN W. CALDWELL,

OF MECKLENBURG.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. tc

☞ *To our Subscribers.*—Not a few of our subscribers, we understand, have concluded, (from the wording of our Prospectus,) that as they did not pay their subscription to the JEFFERSONIAN "on the reception of the first number," or immediately thereafter, they are therefore excluded from the advance payment of $2 50. Our "Terms" should have corrected this error:—the payment of $2 50 *any time within three months after the first number of the paper was issued*, will be in advance. This time will soon be out, however (two weeks more); and those who wish to avail themselves of the advantage it affords, had better attend to it immediately, as we shall be guided by our terms in this respect without making any exceptions. We would prefer having $2 50 *now*, to $3 *at the end of the year*; but we cannot go behind our Terms for it. This is sufficient warning, we hope.

TO THE POLLS, DEMOCRATS!

Day after to-morrow, the 13th instant, the contest for members of Congress will be decided throughout this State. We have said enough, we think, to arouse the Democracy of this District to the great importance of a general and full attendance at the polls. All we have now to say is—*who will stay away from the Polls on Thursday next?—What* DEMOCRAT *will value the success of his principles so lightly, or be so regardless of the imminent dangers with which his dearest rights are threatened*, should these principles be defeated, as to let *ordinary business* keep him from the polls at such a crisis as this? To be sure, we have no fears of a defeat; but we want the firm old Democratic District to *THUNDER* forth a majority that will perfectly overwhelm Federalism, and make it hide its head for the next half century. Come out, then, DEMOCRATS, one and all, and let us show to the world how large a majority we *can* give for our principles.

OPERATIONS OF THE BRANCH MINT.

In a conversation a few days since with the Superintendent, in regard to the operations of the United States Branch Mint at this place, we were politely informed, that the coinage of Gold at the Mint during the week ending the 1st instant, amounted to upwards of *nine thousand dollars* in half-eagles;—and for the week ending on the 8th, over *eight thousand dollars* in similar pieces.

As proof that no delay is permitted in the operations of the Mint, the last monthly record of deposites shows, that bullion deposited on the *first* of April, was received in coin by the depositor on the *seventh*;—a quantity deposited on the *fifth*, also received on the *seventh*;—a quantity deposited on the *seventh*, received on the *tenth*;—a quantity deposited on the *fourteenth, and received in coin the same day!* A gentleman from an adjoining State recently came over in the stage with *thirteen thousand dollars* in bullion, and returned in the next stage with it all in coin.

These FACTS show great efficiency in the administration of the affairs of the Mint, and speak well for the industry and promptitude with which its officers discharge their respective duties.

☞ The extract which we publish to-day from the speech of *Mr. Calhoun*, made at the last session of Congress on the subject of dividing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, will not fail to arrest the reader's attention. This question is of vast and growing importance; out of which the Federalists, with their usual humbugry and deception, hope to make much political capital;—a right understanding, then, of its true merits by every voter is highly necessary. The clear elucidation by Mr. C., will greatly aid the searcher after truth.

It is announced in a Lexington, Ky., paper, that *Col. Richard M. Johnson*, late Vice-President of the United States, has consented to be a candidate to represent the People of Scott county (his residence) in the legislature of Kentucky. We are glad to see the veteran Republicans thus "retreating to the State Legislatures," the "great citadels of the public liberty." It looks like re-commencing the battle of '98 in earnest.

Alabama.—The Legislature of this State met in extra session on the 19th ultimo, to provide for a special election for members of Congress. We have seen none of its proceedings, but suppose the election will take place soon. The last Legislature having adopted the General Ticket System, the whole Delegation will doubtless be Democratic.—Both parties have a full ticket in the field.

DIST.	DEMOCRATS.	FEDERALISTS.
1st.	Reuben Chapman,	John T. Rather,
2d.	Geo. S. Houston,	John M. Lewis,
3d.	Winter W. Paine,	Geo. W. Crabb,
4th.	Dixon H. Lewis,	H. W. Hilliard,
7th.	Benj. G. Shields,	Wm. D. Dunn.

Messrs. Chapman, D. H. Lewis, and Crabb were in the last Congress.

A FEW PLAIN FACTS.

The main object in calling an extra session of Congress is to establish a *National Bank*, after repealing the Sub-Treasury. Since the Federalists have reached power, this is their great panacea,—their universal remedy for all the afflictions of the body politic, notwithstanding they so artfully kept it out of view during the Presidential contest.—They now say, that they cannot bring about the "universal plenty," the "prosperous times," which they so profusely promised, without a National Bank. Will the People be gulled again? Supposing a National Bank to be constitutional, (which all Republicans deny), can the establishment of one at this time make money matters easy, and times prosperous? A few plain FACTS must convince every unprejudiced man to the contrary, and show that it would produce a scene of universal distress and embarrassment never yet equalled in our land.

Mr. *Clay's* project of a Bank, is one with *fifty-millions* capital; others have proposed *seventy-five* and one of an *hundred millions* capital; but we will take Mr. Clay's plan as the basis of our remarks, he being the leader of the party must know its designs.

It is computed that the whole of the specie in the United States amounts at the highest to about *eighty millions* of dollars, and most of this amount is in the vaults of the State Banks. Charter a Bank then, with *fifty millions* capital, and where is the specie to come from to commence operations with? It cannot come from abroad, for Congress will not dare again to charter a Bank and give foreigners the privilege of owning stock in it. But have the *specie* they must, or palm upon the country an institution rotten and worthless at the start, and possessing no portion of the public confidence. *The specie will have to come out of the State Banks.* These Banks say even now, that they have not enough of specie in their vaults to pay their debts, and therefore have to *suspend*, which relieves them in a measure from the necessity of pressing their debtors. But when the general demand for specie to start a National Bank crowds their notes upon them in large amounts, what will be the consequence? Will they not necessarily have to make a rush upon their debtors—suing them and sacrificing their property to meet this demand for specie? How else *can* they meet it? And would it be possible for the State Banks—provided they had it by them—to spare even *thirty millions* of specie from their vaults, and continue their operations? We say no; it would be impossible—it would ruin and blow up every State Bank in the Union;—for, as we before said, with the use of *all* the specie in the country, the State Banks are now hardly able to keep from sinking under the weight of their liabilities—barely able to keep from declaring bankruptcy.

Then to establish a National Bank, with a *specie basis*, would have the immediate and *inevitable* effect of draining the State Banks of all their specie, and reduce them to the necessity of suing and harrassing—selling out and ruining all their debtors, and end in establishing a great national monied monopoly upon the ruins of our State Banks, and the fortunes of thousands upon thousands of our citizens.

Are our people ready for this state of things?—Are they ready to see our State Banks brushed out of existence, and thousands of innocent men ruined in their fall—and for what?—that Congress may violate the Constitution and annihilate every vestige of State Rights in establishing an institution that will at no distant day swallow up the liberties of this country, and rule it as with a rod of iron.

These are grave facts, and we beseech the honest men of all parties to weigh them well before joining headlong in the cry for a National Bank, which, if successful, will be only another name for *National Ruin*.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

By the papers of yesterday's mail, we received full returns from Virginia. The results, though not entirely such as was expected, are still cheering to the friends of Democracy. In the State Legislature, the Federalists will have a majority of two in each House—counting for them two conservative Senators, (Messrs. Anderson and Fontaine) who were elected last spring, and whose districts this spring elected all good and true Democrats. If these two men obey the expressed wishes of their constituents by resigning or voting with the Democrats, our party would have a majority of two in the Senate, which would *tie* parties in a joint vote. It must be recollected that in the last Legislature, the Federalists had a clear majority of *ten*.

For members of Congress the State Rights Anti-Bank party of the Old Dominion have done nobly: of the 21 members, *thirteen* are against, and *eight for* a National Bank. Will not Mr. *Tyler* heed this voice from the "mother of Republican Presidents?"

The following article from the *Richmond Enquirer*, written before full returns were received, will show the character of the contest, and its results:

"If the remaining counties should come in, as they were last winter, the Democrats would not only have offsetted the majority of 10, which the Whigs had in the H. of Delegates, but they would gain a majority of 4 in the House—and on joint vote with the Senate a majority of *two*. But a variety of returns are yet to come in—so that it is impossible for any man to undertake yet to cast the state of parties *positively* in the next Legislature. We have in all probability gained a handsome accession to our strength, even if we have not absolutely carried the Legislature. Our friends have fought nobly in the State—and their indomitable spirit is worth of great principles.

"We have lost several counties, that we ought to have saved. We have lost Stafford (5 majority only) by the selection of a candidate, who was not well known to the people. We have lost Monroe, because we had no candidate in the field, until the 11th hour—and after he had given offence, by having previously withdrawn from it. We have lost Montgomery (only 3 votes) and Essex (by 14 only,) although we had Republican voters enough upon the ground to give us the election. We have lost Bath, (6 majority,) because the Whig candidate was an old campaigner, and the Republican candidate was a new runner, lived at one extreme end of the county, and did not carry the whole party vote with him. But in other counties, we have fought well and we have fought successfully. Notwithstanding several adverse circumstances under which we have struggled, the Republicans have fought like men "who knew their rights, and knowing dare maintain them"—and they have conquered. At all events, the Election is calculated to *give us* confidence in each other, and it will inspire confidence in our principles and spirit through the Democrats of the Union. It will breathe a new spirit among the friends of Republican principles in both branches of Congress—and it will teach the acting President of the U. S., that if he will have Virginia with him, he must be with her.—He must command her confidence, by carrying out her principles—or rather his own, when he was in his palmiest age—when John Tyler, though a young man, was fast becoming one of the "Fathers of the Republican School." All we ask of the present John Tyler is, to take for his counsel, and consult as his oracle, John Tyler of 1819."

Reduction of Wages.—We stated sometime since, that the new administration at Washington had reduced the wages of the workmen engaged in building the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville in this State, and instanced it as an illustration of the sincerity of the Federal party in crying out so lustily *before* the election, against any reduction of the wages of labor. The last Fayetteville *Observer* contains an explanation of the matter, which we feel in duty bound to publish, as we wish to censure the new administration for nothing which is not justly its own. The Observer says the explanation is from a gentleman connected with the Arsenal, and friendly to the late administration. It shows that Mr. Van Buren's course, in one particular at least, met the approval of his successors.

THE EXPLANATION:

"The measure of reduction is a general one, embracing all the establishments of the Ordnance Department, and has been maturing since December last. Its object was to approximate the wages paid by the Government at these, as nearly as might be practicable, to the wages paid for similar services at private establishments in their vicinity. The wages at all the public works had been increased from time time as the prices of living advanced, and had not been reduced with the reduction in the cost of subsistence. In private establishments and among private individuals, such a reduction had, however, taken place, and there was an unreasonable disparity between the wages paid to workmen by government and those paid to similar workmen by private persons. Of course the government suffered for the amount of the difference. It was to relieve the government of this unnecessary and onerous expenditure that the step of reduction was taken—and, I apprehend, wholly by the War Department, with no view to political operation. For at its origin the game had been lost by the then Secretary, and he could scarcely have hoped to create political capital out of a means so discreditable in the public eye."

Running in debt to build Public Works.—The Public Works in Pennsylvania—such as canals, rail-roads, &c., cost in their construction upwards of *twenty millions of dollars*. Since their completion, they have yielded the State a revenue of $6,121,624 81, and cost in the same time, for repairs, and other expences, $6,694,206 80—or, nearly *half a million* MORE than their entire income—and this, exclusive of the *interest* which the State has to pay on the money borrowed to construct these works! A distribution of the public lands would doubtless be very acceptable to Pennsylvania at this time—she could then get out of debt, and we of the South be taxed to make up the deficit in the national treasury.

Illinois.—It is said that no special election has been ordered by the Governor of Illinois, for members of Congress; therefore that State will not be represented in the extra session of Congress, as the regular elections do not take place until some time in August.

The old members from that state are all candidates for re-election—Mr. *Reynolds*, Dem., in the 1st District, opposed by a Democrat; in 2d Dist., Mr. *Casey*, Dem. in every thing but the Sub-Treasury, opposed by a Democrat, and Mr. *Stuart*, Fed., in the 3d District, opposed by a Mr. *M'Connell*, Democrat. We look for a full Democratic Delegation from Illinois to the next Congress.

Elections for members to Congress took place throughout Kentucky on the 27th and 28th ult.—in Indiana on the 3d instant, and Tennessee on the 4th instant. We have as yet no returns.

The Federal papers have been busily circulating a report, that Gen. *Jackson* had become insolvent, by being security for some of his friends.—Maj. *Donelson*, in a recent letter to the Nashville Union, states, that the old General's property "is worth at least $100,000" above all his liabilites.—We are truly glad to hear that the venerable old chief has an abundance of this world's goods to render comfortable his declining years.

Farmers' Register.—The "Farmers' Register" for April is on our table, with its usual rich Table of Contents—for which, see another column.

We are truly glad to see a portion of this valuable and influential work devoted to a discussion of the subjects of the Currency and Banking, as conducted in this country; and that the Editor is not afraid even to "beard the lion in his den." Let him persevere—his efforts will be applauded by every friend of honesty and a sound currency.

From the Farmer's Register for April.

A NEW OPERATION BY A BANK.

The last indemnifying bank law, has a new feature, designed as a pretence of penalty on banks refusing to pay their notes, and of pretended recompense to the note-holders thus deprived of their rights. This provision is, that whenever a note is presented for payment to the bank which issued it, and the payment refused, that the fact of such refusal shall be *endorsed* on the note, with the date, and signed by the cashier or some other officer of the bank; and that thereafter such endorsed notes shall bear 6 per cent. interest. Now this, whether as a penalty on the refusing bank, or compensation to the wronged bank creditor, (or note-holder,) is so poor and pitiful a remedy, that it was probably expected that no one would require its execution; and, therefore, that, like most other legal remedies against fraudulent banking, it would be null and void. If the notes, when so endorsed, should be retained by the first holder, the transaction would simply amount to lending the notes, or obligation of the bank, to the delinquent bank itself, and for a time altogther uncertain; and that the lender *may* finally get 6 per cent. interest for the loan, which he could get from any other and more prompt, and responsible and trustworthy debtor, than the bank. If he puts the note into circulation, he will get nothing by the endorsement, which would be erased as soon as it came into possession of *any* bank, or any bank slave. Nevertheless, we desired to see how this new requisition of law would be obeyed, as we desire every one of the few and feeble penalties imposed on the banks by law to be exacted. By a rare chance, we recently received $900 all in the notes of the Branch Exchange Bank of Petersburg. Specie was demanded for them, (as a preliminary matter of form) and, on the refusal, the *endorsement* directed by law was required. At the request of the Teller, the notes were left for the purpose, and called for next day. The writing then found affixed was simply "*April 10th*, 1841, *P. Durkin, Cashier*;" and that was *on the face* of the note, and in such pale *red* ink as to be very nearly illegible, and in some cases entirely so. On one note only, black ink had been used, and which was abundantly plain. Regarding this writing as no *endorsement*, and, even if endorsed, as furnishing no obligation whatever, we returned the notes for the authorities to try their hands at writing again. After two days more, (which we cheerfully waited, to give abundant time for deliberate action,) we called for and again received the notes, *endorsed* indeed, but so illegibly in almost every case that no one can read the whole of each, and sometimes not a word, and *signed by the bank runner*. Now this mode of endorsing a legal obligation is clearly a refusal to endorse; and if we had chosen, or should still choose, we might exact, by law, the heavier penalty for a refusal. But, for the present, we prefer to take sufficient evidence of the signatures, and to send abroad, and especially to the country, these notable evidences of bank obligation. And, as the endorsements would not otherwise be noticed, we have had printed and pasted below each endorsement, a label with the following words;

"The following endorsement on this note should read thus:

"*Payment refused, April 10th*, 1841.

JAMES BOYLE, *Run*."

And, according to law, it carries interest (to be paid whenever the bank shall pay the principal,) at 6 per cent. per annum. But as the writing is *too pale and indistinct to be read*, this printed explanation is annexed for the information of all concerned.

EDMUND RUFFIN."

We shall continue to compel the endorsement (legibly or otherwise as the officers may choose) of all the notes which fall into our hands, on which the demand can be enforced; and if other individuals who are opposed to the non-specie-paying banking system, would systematically do the same, feeble as the means are, (and intended by the legislature to be so,) they would not be without important effects, in correcting both the great frauds of the system, and the little and pitiful meannesses of its practical operations.

A Desperado Killed.—The Arkansaw Gazette states that the notorious John Hill, alias Nixon Curry, was killed at Norristown, Pope county, on the 30th ult., with his own knife, by a man named Hutton. Hill was intoxicated, and had just beat another individual severely. Hutton having interfered to separate them, Hill knocked him down—but recovering, he grappled with and threw Hill, when the latter attempted to draw his knife, but was anticipated by Hutton, who obtained possession of it first, plunged it into his heart, and killed him instantaneously.

The "Nixon Curry," above named, was a native of Iredell county, in this State—was a most notorious villian, and under sentence of death for murder, when he broke out of Iredell Jail and left the State. A violent death was at last his portion.

A case of some importance has recently been tried in Charleston, S. C. A man employed to assist the engineer of a locomotive on the railroad had his leg crushed so badly that it was subsequently amputated. It was caused, in part by carelessness in the chief engineer, and partly by accident. The sufferer sued the company for damages caused by their servant, (the engineer in chief,) and judgment was given in his favor, on the grounds that the company was liable for the acts of its servants to its servants; as well as to the public. An appeal was taken from the decision, and the case was re-argued before the court of Error, and the Judges reversed the former decision, giving their reasons at large, and thus settling the question there, as we suppose it is considered settled here, [at Philadelphia,] viz: that the company is not accountable to its servants for the acts of its servants—*U. S. Gazette.*

Fire.—A fire was discovered between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning in the Warehouse on Magwood's South Wharf next the water. The building contained about 800 bales of Cotton and was entirely consumed with all its contents. It was fortunately pretty much insolated, and by the greatest exertion of the Firemen the fire was confined to the single building. The fire, we think, must have originated by design, as the house was closed on Saturday night and could hardly have been burning so long. The loss will be serious, but we are not informed for how much, or where it was insured.—*Charleston Mercury, 3rd. inst.*

J. Q. Adams.—Who can estimate the influence of an intelligent, affectionate, and faithful mother on the character of her son? At the age of about sixteen, Mr. Adams received from his mother a letter, in 1783, in which was the following paragraph—'You will doubtless have heard of the death of your worthy grandpappa, (Rev. Mr. Smith, of Weymouth) before this reaches you. He left you a legacy more valuable than gold or silver; he left you his blessings and his prayers; that you might return to your country and friends, improved in knowledge and matured in virtue; that you might become a useful citizen; a guardian of the laws, liberty and religion of your country, as your father (he was pleased to say) had already been. Lay this bequest up in your memory, and practice upon it; believe me, you will find it a treasure neither moth nor rust can devour."

The British ships of war continue their outrages upon American vessels. The Baltimore Sun says that "Captain Wyse of the Leonidas, at this port from Rio de Janeiro, states that on the 16th of March, in Latitude 9 30 S. lon. 35 47 W. he was fired into and brought to, by the British sloop of war Rose;—the boat sent on board, the papers demanded and examined, under the plea of supposition that she was a slaver. After detaining him some time she was allowed to proceed.—*Farmers' Register.*

Proscription of a brave man and an honest Public Officer.—Col. DODGE, well known as the gallant defender of the western frontier, and the leader of the brave corpse, regular and volunteer, that conducted the Black Hawk War to a successful termination, has been removed from the office of Governor of Wiskonsin—a station for which he was eminently qualified by experience and by civil and military service—to make a place for *James D. Doty*—who is every inch a "noisy and clamorous demagogue and partizan," and against whom, it is more than intimated in documents on file in the territory and at Washington, objections far more serious than *political* demagoguism may be urged. But when honest incumbents are thrust out to make room for such as Bela Badger, what may we not expect?

Argus and Rough-Hewer.

On the recent benefit night of Fanny Elssler, the celebrated dancer, at New Orleans, the receipts for tickets were $6,000, and the presents to her besides, in diamonds, &c., raised her profits, for that night alone, to between $8,000 and $10,000. Certainly the people of this country are the most gullible of all upon the face of the earth. It would be difficult to decide whether the enormous tribute of money, and even *respect*, paid throughout this country to this foreign dancer and "demi-rep," or the tribute paid to the banks and their authorities, presents the strongest evidence of folly and slavishness, and willingness to be robbed.—*Farmers' Register.*

A Case for the consultation of the political Faculty!—Say, that the Political body is sadly diseased. The community is embarrassed—the Currency deranged—What is best to be done? Shall we call in the *Quack* to administer a heavy dose of Arsenic to the patient? Or, shall we leave *Nature* to work its own cure? Shall we establish a tremendous National Bank, to bind up the giant limbs of this growing country, centralizing an immense monied influence in the North, to control the South, for 35 years—Or, shall we leave the States to correct their own errors, and gradually to reform their Institutions, and impose such restrictions and prohibitions, as their enlightened experience and local interests may impose? For one, we say to the Federal Government, "None of your poisonous nostrums—which are as fatal to liberty, as they are contrary to the Constitution."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Ogle is said to be *lying* very ill at Washington.—He *lied* very well for the Whigs, at the same place, sometime last year.—*Nantucket Islander.*

"*Easing Off.*"—The New York Herald says: "The rush for office at the Custom-house is diminishing at a great rate; yesterday there was only between two and three hundred applications."

Married,

In Lancaster District, S. C., on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gilland, *Mr. Thomas W. Sparrow*, of Davidson College, N. C., to *Miss Martha L. Steward*, of Lancaster.

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THE MARKETS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 6, 1841.

Bacon, per lb.,	8 a 10½	Pork, per lb.,	7 a 10
Butter,	a 37½	Molasses, gal.	35 a 45
Beef,	8 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 14
Cotton,	8 a 10	Peas,	56 a 62½
Corn,	70 a 75	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Fowls, each,	12 a 20	do brown,	15 a 16
Flour, barrel,	650 a 750	Tea, hys., lb.	100 a 125
Rice, bush.,	300 a 350	do gunp.	125 a 150

CAMDEN, S. C., MAY 5, 1841.

	Cents.		Cents.
Beef, in market,	5	Corn, bushel,	50
Bacon, from wag.,	7 a 8	Flour, barrel.	$6 50
Butter,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Iron,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10	Oil, currier's,	75 a 100
Coffee,	14 a 16	Molasses,	45 a 56
Cotton,	8 a 11	Salt, per sack	200

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841.

Robert Rodgers *versus* James P. Rodgers. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Wm. Wilson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said James P. Rodgers to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town of Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, BRALEY OATES Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C. C.

May 11, 1841. [Prs. fee $5 60] 11....6

BLOODED STOCK.

ALFRED M. BURTON has for sale, at Beatty's Ford, North Carolina, some very valuable BLOODED STOCK;—*Durham* and *Devon* cattle crossed;—full-blooded *Berkshire* hogs, cross of the *Berkshire* and *Yorkshire*, and several half-bloods of each kind.

April 27, 1841. 8....4

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Charlotte Drug Store

Medicines, Drugs, &c.,

KEPT constantly on hand, and offered to the public by Wholesale or Retail.—Among which are the following:

Alcohol,
Aloes,
Alum,
Ammonia, carb.
Aniseed,
Antimonial Wine,
Antimony,
Aqua Ammonia,
Arrow-root,
Arsenic,
" Fowler's solution,
Asafœtida,
Aquafortis,
Aromatic Salts,
Balsam, copaiva,
" solidified,
" fir,
" peru,
" tolu,
Bark, peruvian,
" best lima,
" red,
" red quill,
" canella alba,
" bayberry,
Blue Mass Pill,
Bole, armenian,
Borax, refined,
Burgundy Pitch,
Butterfly-weed-root,
Bed Pans,
Blue Smalt,
Blistering Plaister,
Brimstone, roll,
Breast Pipes,
" Pumps,
Brass polish, London,
Camphor,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Castor Oil,
Carraway seed,
Castor,
" tincture,
Cayenne pepper,
Chalk, prepared,
" french,
" red,
" white,
Cicuta, extract,
Cinnamon bark,
" buds,
" powdered,
Cerates, various,
Cloves,
Cobalt,
Cochineal,
Colocynth,
Colchicum, seed,
" root,
Columbo,
Corosive sublimate,
Court plaister,
Crem. tarter,
Croton oil,
Cubeb's berries,
" oil
Carb. iron,
Cardamom seed,
Carmine,
Carrageen, or irish moss,
Charcoal, cal.
Citrated kali,
Con. roses,
Copperas,
Coriander seed,
Crocus mortus,
Digitalis, fol.
" tinct.
Dover's powders,
Draggon blood,
Epsom salts,
Ergot,
Ether, sulp.
Eupatorium,
Eye-water,
Essence, burgamot,
" cinnamon,
" lemon,
" lavender,
Elatrum,
Elix. vitriol,
Elm bark,
Emery, fine,
Ext. bark,
Extract balladona,
Ext. catecu,
Ext. colocynth,
Ext. dandelion,
Ext. gentian,
Ext. hyociamus,
Filtering paper,
Flax seed,
Flour sulph.
" benzoin,
" camomile,
" zinc,
" lavender,
Gall's aleppo,
" tinct.
Gamboge,
Gentian root,
Ginger, Jamaica, pulv.
" race,
" common, pulv.
Gum, amoniac,
" benzoin,
" myrrh,
" arabic,
" copal,
" catechu,
" guiac,
" " tinct. vol.
" scammony, allep.
" shellac,
" tragacanth,
" elastic,
" kino,
" mastic,
Ginsing,
Glue,
Glauber salts,
Hartshorn, spts.
Hive syrup, Cox's,
Hydriodate of potash,
Hair powder,
Hellebore, black,
" white,
Iceland moss,
Iodine,
Ippecac,
Iron filings,
Iron, tartrate of
Isinglass,
Indigo, spanish,
Ink,
" india,
" indelible,
Itch ointment,
Jallap,
James' powders,
Juniper berries,
Kermes, mineral
Lapis caliminaris,
Lavender, comp. spts. of
Laudanum,
Lemon syrup,
Lime, chloride of
Liquorice ball,
" refined,
" pulv.
Liverwort,
Lip salve,
Liver of sulph.
Lobelia, fol.
" acid,
" pulv.
Lunar costic,
Long pepper,
Lac, sulph.
Leaf, gold,
" silver,
Linseed oil,
Logwood, chipped,
Lucifer matches,
Lozenges, assorted,
Mace,
Magnesia, cal.
" lump,
" Henry's,
Mercurial ointment,
Morphea,
" sulph.
" acetate,
Muriatic acid,
Muriated tinct. of iron,
Muriate amonia,
Musk,
" tinct.
Mustard seed,
" " ground in boxes,
Macassar oil,
Manna,
Marsh rosemary,
Medicine spoons,
Mezereon bark,
Medicamentum,
Milk of roses,
Medical chests,
Nitric acid, med.
Nutmegs,
Nux vomica,
Naples soap,
Nipple glasses,
" shields,
Nursing bottles,
Oil, amber,
" anise,
" cinnamon,
" cloves,
" cubeb's,
" lavender,
" peppermint,
" sassafras
" wormseed,
" black pepper,
" almonds,
" bergamot,
" copevia,
" juniper,
" spike,
" lemon,
" neroli,
" origanum,
" pennyroyal,
" rosemary,
" savin,
" sparemint,
" turpentine,
" olive,
" horsemint,
" wormwood,
" sweet,
" ambergris,
" vitriol,
" bear's,
" spruce,
Ointments, vario's kinds,
Opium,
Oxyde bismuth,
Otto roses,
Orange peel,
Oxalic acid,
Opodeldoc,
Orange, mineral,
" flower water,
Phosphorus,
Pink-root,
" ext. of
Paregoric,
Pearlash,
Pearl-barley,
Pessaries, gum elastic,
" box-wood,
Percussion caps,
Piera,
Piperine,
Plaister, adhesive,
" spread,
Pill boxes,
" paper,
" wood,
Pomatum, roll,
Powder puffs,
Prussic acid,
Precipetate, red,
" white,
Putty,
Pumice stone,
Quassia,
Quinine,
" solution,
Quills,
Rheubarb, pulv.
" root,
Rochelle salts,
Rosin, white,
Rose water,
Rosemary leaves,
Rotten stone,
Sago, pearl,
Sal eratus,
" soda,
" amoniac,
Salts, tarter,
Sanguinary,
" tinct. of
Sassaparilla root,
" " bruised
Seidlitz powders,
Saratoga powders,
Senna leaves,
Seneca snake-root,
Virginia do
Soda powders,
Sup. carb. soda,
Soda carb.
Spts. turpentine,
Spts. nitre, dulc.
" " fortis,
Squills, syrup of
" root,
" powder,
Sulphate potash,
Sulph. acid med.
Sugar lead,
Saffron, spanish
Salts of lemon,
Salt petre,
Sand paper,
Savin leaves,
" ointment,
Snuff, scotch
" president's
" cephalic
Soap, casteel
" bar
" cakes
" windsor
Spermaceti
Spatulas
Sponge, coarse
" fine
Spts. wine, amoniated
Starch, poland
Strychnine
Sulphur, roll
" flour
Sulphuret of lime
Syringes, assorted
" in boxes
Maw's enema apparatus
Tamarinds
Tapers
Tartaric acid
Tart. emetic
Teeth, artificial
Tooth brushes,
" files
" powders
" wash, chloride
" " orris
Thermometers
Tin foil
Tonqua beans
Toy paints
Trusses, common
" ivory head
" hull's
" boy's
Tincture, myrrh
" valerian
" squills
" cantharides
" rhubarb
" comp rhubarb
" lobelia
" gentian
" cubebs
" opium
" musk
" cayenne pep.
" assafœtida
Uva ursi fol.
Valerean, American
" English
Varnish, copal
" extra fine
" black
" japan
Vitriol, blue
" white
Wafers, assorted
" black
Wax, white
" sealing, red
" " black
Worm tea

PATENT:

Balsam life
" of honey
Bateman's Drops
British Oil
Godfrey's Cordial
Jebb's Rheumatic Liniament
PILLS: Lee's, Valiers' French, Anderson's, Beckwith's, Ledye's, Evans', Alum Spring, Peters', Gallighan's, Cattu Aromat., Erandreth's
Bullard's oil soap
Dr. Peters' Veg Med. stoma et Hepaticæ
Bernard's Remedy for Diarrhæ
Haye's Liniment
Harrison's Ointment
Gray's Ointment
Carpenter's Cerate Copevia
Carpenter's Cubebs and Sassaparilla
Do. compound syrup of do.
Marshall's do do do
Watson's do do do
Carpenter's Comp Syrup, liverwort
Do Pink-root Ext.
Marshall's do do
Carpenter's ext. boneset
Watson's ext. Buchu
Marshall's worm syrup
Carpeter's sol. of Kreosote
Coxe & Costner's Southern Tonic
Gibney's Tetter Wash
Michaux's freckle Wash
Anderson's cough drops
Judkins' Ointment
Jayne's Expectorant
Haye's linament for the Piles
Gœlick's Matchless Sanative
Dr. Spohn's cure for the sick-headache
Dr. Hewe's Rheumatic Linament
Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia
Trippe's comp Sassaparilla.

SUNDRIES:

Allspice
Fig blue
Oil kreosote
Black sand
Red Ink
Metal, Dutch
Gold Sulph. Antimony
Per Iod. Mercury
Pencils, brushes, ca. ha.
" " short
" swan quill
" sable hair
Paint Brushes
Sash Tools
Gold and silver bronze
Chloride Soda
Cologn Water, com.
Lavender Water
Honey Water
Rose Water
Cologne, German
" French
" fancy bottles
Salts, Preston's
Antique Oil
Persian scent bags
Crem. of bitter almonds
Bear's grease
" oil
Fancy cut Pungents
Miners' Compasses
Fennell seed
Composition powder
No. 6
Bitter sweet
Unicorn root
Rasberry leaves
Poplar bark
Hemlock bark
A General Assortment of Botanic Medicines

PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS:

Annatto, spanish
Black lead
Red lead
Venitian red
Vermillion red
Chrome red
Chrome green
Chrome yellow
Logwood
Red Sanders
Ivory, black
Drop black
Lampblack
Lethargc
Prussian blue
Rose, pink
Spanish brown
Stone Ochre
Terra De sienna
Verdigris, dry
do in oil
White lead, dry
do in oil, no. 1
Sppanish whiting
Ochre, yellow
Umber Turkey
Drop take
Paints in boxes

WINES & SPIRITS:

Old Madeira, Teneriff, Port, Hock, Muscat, French brandy
London Porter
Indian panacea
Swaim's do
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

INSTRUMENTS:

Elastic Catheter
Silver do
Bougies
Lancets. com. thumb
do Evans'
do gum
do spring
Breast pipes
Cupping glasses
Tooth Forceps
Turn keys
Curved punches
Tourniquets
Trepanning Ints. in cas.
Dissecting Ints.
Obstetrical do
Surgeon's pocket Insts.
do Needles

FURNITURE, &c.

Apothecaries Scales & Weights
Bottles, specia
do tincture
Corks, vial
do bottle
Cork-Screws
Glass funnels
Graduated measures
Mortars and Pestles
Vials, assorted, &c., &c.

The above articles are warranted genuine, and will be sold low for CASH.

CHARLES J. FOX.

Charlotte, N. C., May 11, 1840. 10...F

SUGAR CREEK UNION SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Citizens of MECKLENBURG County and the public generally, that he intends to continue his profession at his present location, 3 miles south-west of Charlotte.—His next Session of Five Months will commence on the 21st of June next, and instruction be given in the following branches at the following prices, viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography and History, . . .	8 00
Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, ...	10 00
Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry,	
Mensuration, the rudiments of Navigation, and Euclid's Demonstration, ...	12 00
Geometry, Trigenomotry, and Algebra, . .	14 00
Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, and Sacred Geography, ...	15 00
The Latin, Greek, and French Languages,	17 00

No deduction made after the student is entered and any student not complying with the rules of the School, will be discharged and be required to pay the amount of his subscription.

This School will be taught on the Lancasterian System. For the advantages it affords the youth taught on this system, enquire of those who are at present patronising the school.

Parents and guardians wishing to have their children or wards instructed in any of the above branches will be pleased to enter them before the commencement of the session, as none will be admitted afterwards.

No student admitted for less than the session, and immediate payments required at its termination.

WM. W. ANDERSON, A. M.

Mecklenburg Co., April 28, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1541. 5—F

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber having qualified at April Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Cook, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Monday, the 24th instant*, the following valuable property, to wit:

A very Extensive and General Stock of

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE

A NUMBER OF

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, & SHEEP;

A QUANTITY OF

CORN AND WHEAT,

And various other productions of the Farm;

Farming Tools

Of every description, and numerous other articles not here mentioned.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same place and time, will be *Rented*, for the balance of this year, a set of very valuable

Merchant Mills,

A Grist and Saw Mill.

BENJ. MORROW, Administrator, With the Will annexed.

May 4, 1841.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are hereby notified that *immediate* settlements must be made, as it is well known that indulgence cannot be given;—and all who hold claims against the same, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

BENJ. MORROW, Ad., &c.

May 4, 1840. 9....3

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

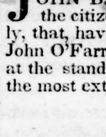
Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-F

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

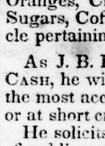


$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living on Gill's Creek, near Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the 19th ultimo, a bright mulatto BOY, about 15 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. His right thigh was once broken, which causes a slight halt in his walk. He is stoutly built and slow spoken. The above Reward will be given for his delivery to me, or if confined in any Jail so I can get him.

JAMES H. COWSER.

May 4, 1941. 9....3



$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, seven miles north of Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the night of the 25th ult., a negro man named JACK, about 26 years of age, rather yellow complected, about five feet seven or eight inches high; stout made, quite an open countenance when spoken to, and affects an air of politeness in conversation. When he left he had two suits of clothes—one coat nankeen, and the other mixed homespun. He has a wife in Georgia, near Columbus; probably he may shape his course that way.—The above Reward will be given for the apprehension of said fellow, and securing him so that I get him.

THOMAS HART.

May 4, 1841. 9....3

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 1st of June next for a supply of WOOD suitable for a Steam Engine. The Wood is to be of split pine, four feet long.

The offer will state at how much per cord, delivered and corded at the Mint, and the whole amount contracted for, must be delivered by the 1st of August next.

Persons desirous of furnishing, will direct their proposals through the Post-Office, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," to

JOHN H. WHEELER, Super'nt.

Branch Mint, Charlotte, May 6, 1841. 9....4

CHARLOTTE

COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on a Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and has on hand an assortment of Furniture in his line unsurpassed, for workmanship and style, by any similar establishment in the southern country. His manufactures consist, in part, of

Open and Close Family Carriages,

Barouches, Buggys, Sulkeys, Gigs, and Carryalls,

Of all patterns, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those who wish to purchase. And as he uses none but materials of the very best quality, and has in his employ workmen of experience and known capacity, the undersigned will feel no hesitation in warranting his work, as to durability, if carefully used.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and at moderate charges.

Owing to the "pressure of the times," the undersigned now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give him a call. CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....F

PLANTERS' HOTL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-F

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

THE EXTRA STANDARD:

THOMAS LORING, *EDITOR.*

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles.

The price will be $1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with—no paper will be sent to any one without the amount of ONE DOLLAR *in advance*, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of *ten dollars* in advance.

A *specimen number* will be issued in a few days.

Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next. T. LORING.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance 15
" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

Arrangements at Charlotte.

The Southern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays a 2 o'clock, P. M., and departs North at 3 same day.

The Northern Mail arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 10 p. m., and departs South next days at 3 a. m.

The Camden Mail arrives Fridays and Sundays at 9 p. m., and departs Sundays and Thursdays at 6 a. m.

The Lincolnton Mail arrives Mondays and Fridays at 9 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a. m.

The Statesville Mail arrives on Fridays at 9 p. m., and departs next days at 4 a. m.

The Beatty's Ford Mail arrives Mondays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.

The Steel Creek Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and departs Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

The Wadesborough Mail arrives Thursdays at 11 a. m., and returns immediately.

The Providence Mail arrives Thursdays at 6 p. m., and leaves next days at 6 a. m.

The Chester Mail arrives Tuesdays at 6 p. m., and departs next days at 6 a. m.